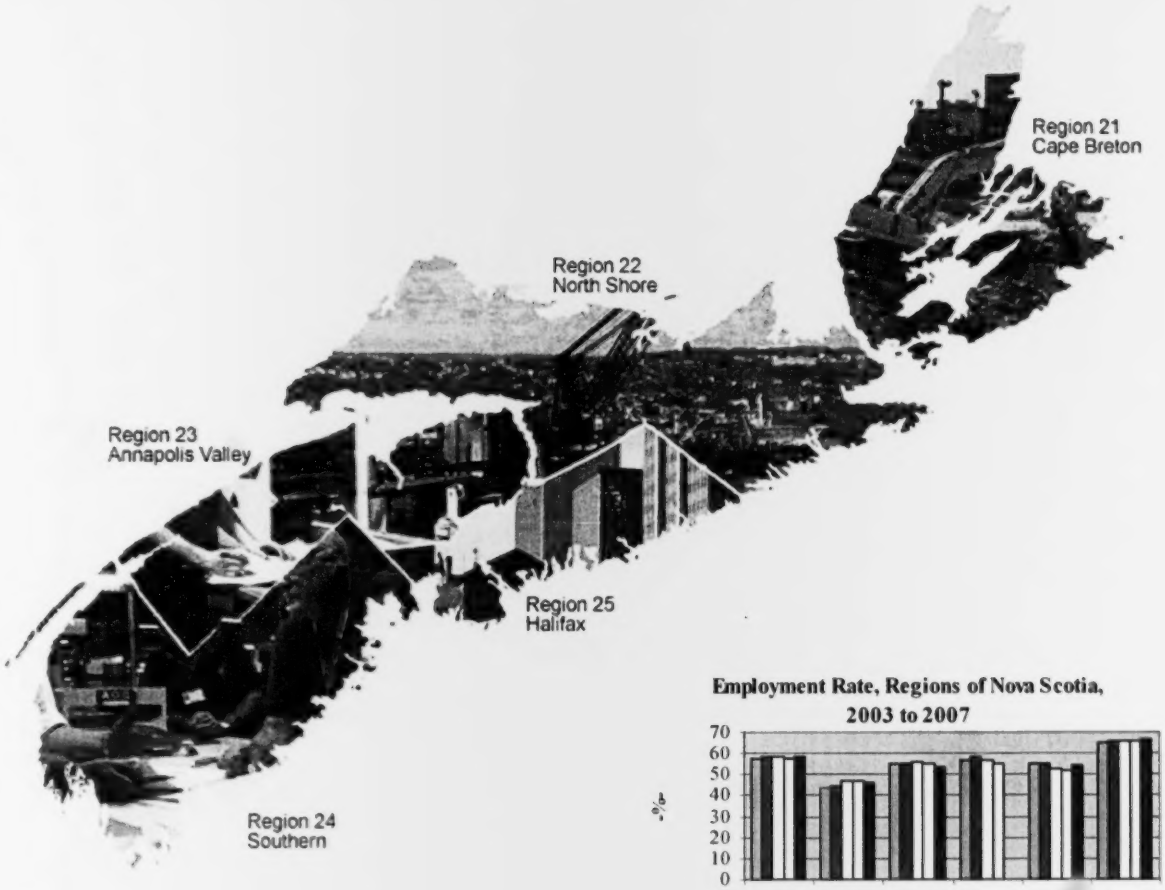
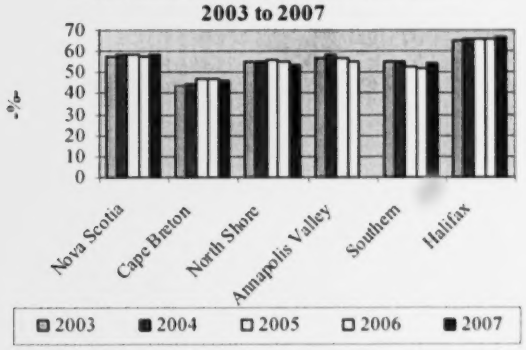
Labour Market Monthly

May 2008



Employment Rate, Regions of Nova Scotia, 2003 to 2007



NOVA SCOTIA

Finance

Economics and Statistics

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Nova Scotia
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Introduction

About the Labour Market Monthly

The *Labour Market Monthly*[1], produced monthly by the Economics & Statistics Division of the Nova Scotia Department of Finance, is based primarily on data from the *Labour Force Survey (LFS)*, a household survey carried out monthly by Statistics Canada. The *LFS* is a sample of individuals who are representative of the civilian, non-institutionalised population 15 years of age or older in Canada's ten provinces. Specifically excluded from the coverage of the *LFS* are residents of the Territories, persons living on Indian Reserves, full-time members of the Canadian Armed Forces and institutional residents. These groups represent an exclusion of approximately 2 per cent of the population aged 15 or over. As of January 2006, the sample size has been approximately 53,372 households across Canada, with 2,873 of those in Nova Scotia.

Since its inception in 1945, the objectives of the *LFS* have been to divide the working-age population into three mutually exclusive classifications—employed, unemployed and not in the labour force—and to provide descriptive and explanatory data on each of these categories. Data from the *Survey* provide information on major labour market trends such as shifts in employment across industrial sectors, hours worked, labour force participation and employment rates.

The *Labour Market Monthly* contains: 1) year-to-date *LFS* highlights; 2) summary tables of selected labour force characteristics including labour force, employment, unemployment, unemployment rate and participation rate for Canada, the provinces, and CMAs; 3) a feature article; and 4) a selection of additional key employment indicators obtained from other Statistics Canada surveys.

The *Labour Market Monthly* emphasizes the Nova Scotia employment situation and includes tables for Nova Scotia, its economic regions, and the Metropolitan Halifax area. The *Labour Force Monthly* coincides with Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey release dates and will be available on our web site that day:

http://www.gov.ns.ca/finance/publish/publicationsb.asp?id=Pub19

Specific release dates each month are noted below:

Labour Force Survey Release Dates 2008

Data for:	*Release Date:*
January	February 8, 2008
February	March 7, 2008
March	April 4, 2008
April	May 9, 2008
May	June 6, 2008
June	July11, 2008
July	August 8, 2008
August	September 5, 2008
September	October 10, 2008
October	November 7, 2008
November	December 5, 2008
December	January 2009

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 71-001-XIE; http://www.statcan.ca/english/Release/index.htm

[1] Effective March 10, 2006, the *Labour Market Report* replaces the former *Employment Situation Report* and *Labour Market Report* of the Economics & Statistics Division.

Highlights

LFS Release – May 2008

(June 2008 will be released July II, 2008)

Refer to *Appendix I* for a series of statistical tables indicating key labour force characteristics for current month, last month and same month a year ago:

Employment Situation:
Table 1 – Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces
Table 2 – NS Economic Regions/Halifax CMA
Table 3 – Job Tenure. Canada/Provinces
Table 4 – Employment by Sector, Canada & NS
Table 5 – CMAs, Canada

Appendix II provides a glossary of definitions, concepts/methods and sources associated with the labour market information covered in the *Labour Market Monthly* publication.

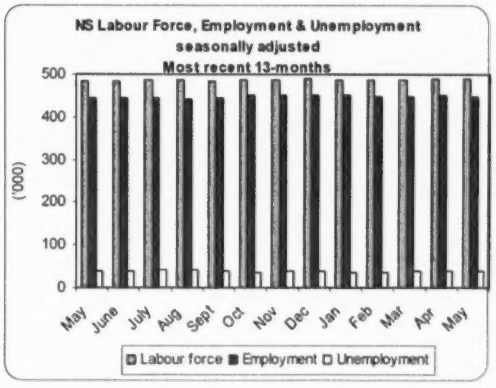
There were no specific quotes about the labour market activities of Nova Scotia in the press release by Statistics Canada.

Seasonally Adjusted (month over month and year over year)

In Nova Scotia May 2008, labour force declined 0.2 per cent over April 2008 to 489,700 and increased 1.1 per cent over May 2007. Employment declined 0.7 per cent over April 2008 to 449,300 and increased 0.8 per cent over May 2007. Unemployment increased 5.8 per cent over April 2008 to 40,400 and increased 4.7 per cent over May 2007. The unemployment rate increased 0.4 percentage points over April 2008 to 8.2 per cent.

In Canada May 2008, labour force increased 0.1 per cent over April 2008 to 18.3 million and increased 2.1 per cent over May 2007. Employment remained unchanged over April 2008 at 17.1 million and increased 2.0 per cent over May 2007. Unemployment increased 1.2 per cent over April 2008 to 1.1 million and increased 3.6 per cent over May 2007. The unemployment rate remained unchanged over April 2008 at 6.1 per cent.

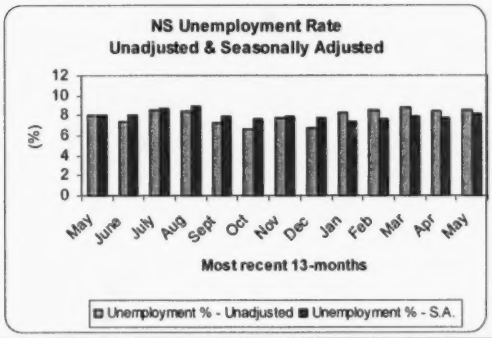
On a seasonally adjusted three-month moving average basis, the unemployment rate for the Halifax Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) in May 2008 was 5.1 per cent, a 0.2 percentage points increase over the previous month. In May 2008, the Halifax CMA rate stood as the lowest rate east of Québec (5.0%). The lowest unemployment rate, 3.0 per cent, was in Victoria, while the highest rate, 9.5 per cent, was noted in Trois-Rivieres.



Source: Statistics Canada, *Labour Force Survey*, Catalogue No. 71-001-XIE

Trend – January to May (year-to-date)

As of the end of May 2008, Nova Scotia employment continued to improve with the employment and labour supply posting year-to-date gains of 0.5 and 0.4 per cent, respectively. Participation and employment rates were unchanged compared to 2007's year-to-date, while the unemployment rate fell 0.1 percentage points to 7.8 from January to May of 2008 over the same period in 2007.



Source: Statistics Canada, *Labour Force Survey*, Catalogue No. 71-001-XIE

Full-time employment for January to May 2008 has decreased slightly, 0.2 per cent, compared to the same time period for 2007. This decline in full-time employment was offset by an increase in the number of part-time employees, which grew 3.6 per cent despite falling from January to May 2008.

Labour Force Basic Characteristics, Nova Scotia
Average Year-to-date (Seasonally adjusted data)

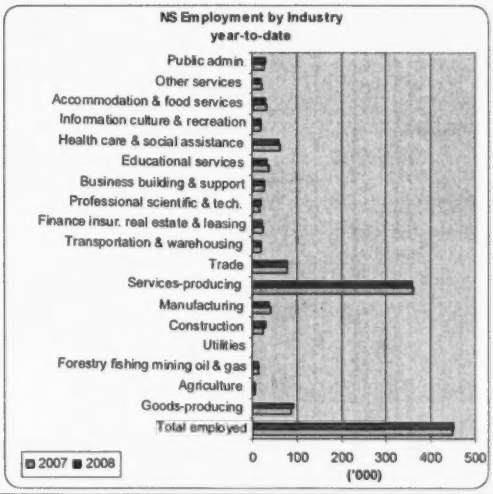
	Jan-May 2007	Jan-May 2008
Population ('000)	763.6	767.1
Labour Force ('000)	486.6	488.4
Employment ('000)	448.0	450.4
Full-time ('000)	366.6	366.0
Part-time ('000)	81.4	84.3
Unemployment ('000)	38.6	38.1
Unemployment (per cent)	7.9	7.8
Participation (per cent)	63.7	63.7
Employment (per cent)	58.7	58.7

Source: Compiled by Economics & Statistics Division, NS Department of Finance, using Statistics Canada LFS data.

A review of employment growth by industry shows that total employment increased by 0.5 per cent for January to May 2008 compared to the same period in 2007. Employment in the goods-producing sector grew by 6.0 per cent over this period. The goods-producing sector makes up just 20.5 per cent of total employment; therefore the impact on total employment was only marginal because of the 0.8 per cent decrease in the service-producing sector employment (79.5 per cent of total).

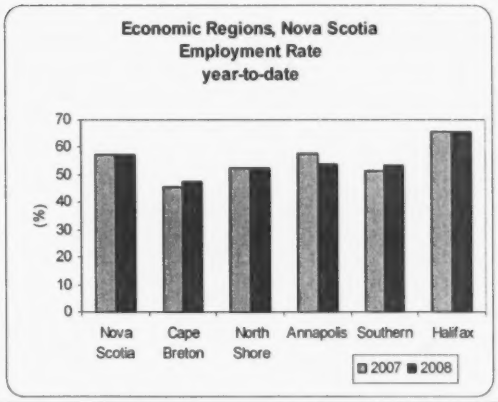
For the goods sector, agriculture, construction, and utilities all posted gains for the first five months of 2008 compared to the same period in 2007. Construction contributed the most to employment growth in the goods sector, increasing 20.4 per cent. Manufacturing employment continued to decline (5.4 per cent) January - May 2008 over 2007, as a result of the slower pace of the United States economy and the high exchange rate.

Employment in the service sector saw a mixture of increases and decreases. The major components of the service sector, trade and health care and social services, reported losses in employment for the first five months of 2008 over the same period in 2007. Relatively large employment growth in sectors such as the professional, scientific and technical services and information, culture and recreation was not enough to offset the small percentage losses of employment in such substantial sectors.



Source: Compiled by Economics & Statistics Division, NS Department of Finance, using Statistics Canada LFS data.

Reminiscent of last month, a look at employment geography reveals that four of the five sub-provincial regions reported employment growth for the first five months of 2008 compared to the same period in 2007. Cape Breton, HRM, North Shore, and Southern regions all saw employment gains and lower unemployment levels. Although the Annapolis region continued to show lower employment on a year-to-date basis, the employment numbers for April and May 2008 are converging to the previous year.



Source: Compiled by Economics & Statistics Division, NS Department of Finance, using Statistics Canada LFS data.

NOTE: Labour force estimates at the sub-provincial level should always be viewed with caution, given they are a three-month moving average and the error estimates associated with smaller sample sizes are larger.

Feature - Family Employment Trends, Nova Scotia, 1976 to 2007

Nova Scotia, Family Employment Trends

The Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey (LFS) describes family type as the relationship between the reference person or spouse (if present), and the labour force status of the husband (if present). The total of all families is divided into two groups:

1. those where there is a woman reference person or spouse, and
2. those where there is not

Families with a woman reference person or spouse are further sub-divided into three groups:

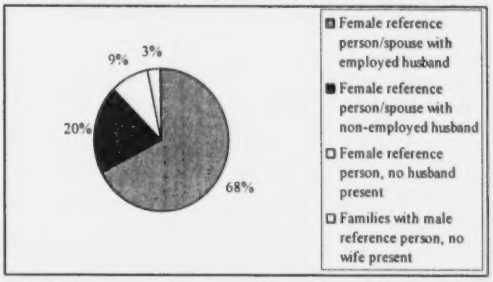
1. those where a husband is present and he is employed,
2. those where a husband is present and he is unemployed or not in the labour force, and
3. those where there is no husband present

Employment Rate in Nova Scotia between 1976 and 2007:

- Growth was primarily in families with a female reference person or spouse present.
- Strongest growth was in families with a woman reference person or spouse present, in which the there was an employed husband
- Growth in the employment rate started to climb in the latter part of the 90s in situations where the family included a female but no husband.
- Growth was modest in the case of families, with a male reference person with no wife present

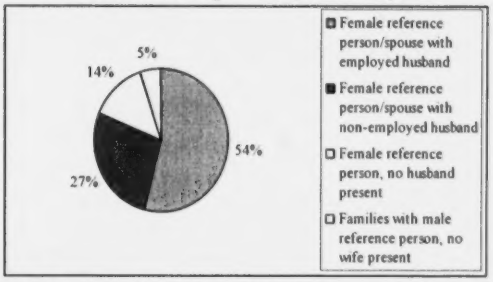
There has been notable change in the composition of families in the Nova Scotia's labour force from 1976 to 2007. Its population, of labour force age, increased by 63,000 or 30.7 per cent to 271,900. This was impacted by an increase in the actual population of labour force age of 6,700 (or 4.8 per cent) where families had a female reference person/spouse with an employed husband; an increase of 31,400 (73.7 per cent) where there was a female person with a non-employed husband; an increase of 18,600 (96.9 per cent) where there was a female reference person with no husband present; and an increase of 7,200 (109.1 per cent) in families with a male reference person and no wife present.

Labour Force Population, Families, 1976



Data Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Historical Review 2007, CD-ROM 71F0004XCB

Labour Force Population, Families, 2007

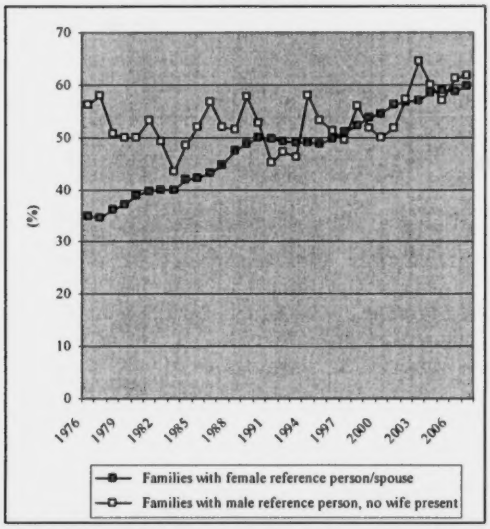


Data Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Historical Review 2007, CD-ROM 71F0004XCB

As the employment rate from the LFS reflects employment as a per cent of the total population 15 and over, it is a meaningful indicator of the trends in employment growth over time. The historic LFS, a data series covering 1976 to most current year, reported the employment rate of "all families" in Nova Scotia rose from 35.5 per cent in 1976 to 59.9 per cent in 2007, an increase of 24.4 percentage points.

In 2007, of the groups comprising "families", the employment rate of families with a female reference person/spouse was 59.8 per cent, or 25.0 percentage points greater than the 1976 rate.

Employment Rate, Families, Nova Scotia 1976 to 2007

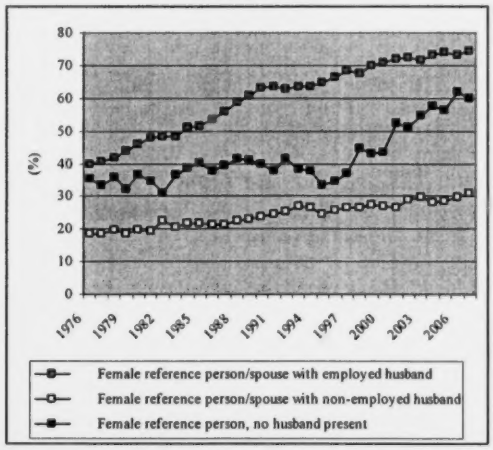


Data Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Historical Review 2007, CD-ROM 71F0004XCB

A further breakdown of the employment rate of families with "a female present" shows: 1) for those with an employed husband, the employment rate increased steadily by 34.6 percentage points, from 39.7 per cent in 1976 to 74.3 per cent in 2007; 2) with a non-employed husband, the employment rate rose 12.6 percentage points to 30.9 per cent; and 3) with no husband, the employment rate increased 24.7 percentage points to 60.1 per cent, showing a steep climb from the latter 90s through to 2007. The employment rate of families, with a male reference person and no wife present, increased 5.5 percentage points from 1976 to 61.6 per cent in 2007.

From 1976 to 2007, clearly, there was significant employment growth within the Province among families with a female present, while in families with a male reference person, and no wife present, the employment rate fluctuated over this period resulting in little growth from 1976 to 2007.

Employment Rate, Families with a Female Reference Person, Nova Scotia 1976 to 2007

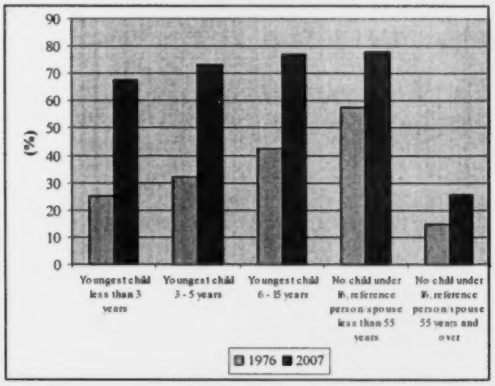


Data Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Historical Review 2007, CD-ROM 71F0004XCB

Data from the LFS indicates that, from 1976 to 2007, there has been significant growth in the employment rate of families with children. Nova Scotia's overall family employment rate of 59.9 per cent 2007 increased 24.4 percentage points over 1976. The family composition of this change follows:

- youngest child less than three, increased 42.3 percentage points to 67.4 per cent
- youngest child 3-5 years, increased 40.9 percentage points to 73.0 per cent
- youngest child 6-15 years, increased 34.9 percentage point to 77.2 per cent
- those with no child under 16 years, with reference person/spouse less than 55 years, 20.2 percentage point increase to 77.8 per cent
- those with no child under 16 years, with reference person/spouse 55 years and over, increase 10.7 percentage points to 25.6 per cent

Employment Rate, Families with and without Children, Nova Scotia 1976 and 2007



Data Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Historical Review 2007, CD-ROM 71F0004XCB

Other Key Employment Indicators

Along with the monthly Labour Force Survey, several other data sources provide an overview of changes occurring in the labour market of the province. The following tables reflect some of those activities.

Total Wages & Salaries

(2nd quarter 2008 will be released August 29, 2008)

Year-to-date (January to March)

In January to March 2008, total wages and salaries were $3.8 billion in Nova Scotia. This represented a growth of 5.1 per cent over January to March 2007. Canada's total wages and salaries figure, of $174.8 billion in January to March 2008, exhibited a 5.4 per cent increase over the same period a year earlier. In the first quarter of 2008, the Nova Scotia figure represented 2.2 per cent of the national total.

Total Wages & Salaries, Canada & Nova Scotia
- Year-to-date -

	($millions) 2007	2008
Canada	165,769.5	174,776.4
Nova Scotia	3,631.6	3,818.6

Labour income estimates are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and are released quarterly in conjunction with the National Income and Expenditure Accounts estimates.

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 13F0016XPB; CANSIM Table 382-0006

In the first quarter of 2008, $771.4 million of Nova Scotia's total wages and salaries was from the goods producing sector and $3.1 billion was from the service producing sector, representing 20.2 per cent and 79.8 per cent of the total, respectively, of the total. Manufacturing and construction industries were the major components of the goods producing sector, making up 45.8 per cent and 34.8 per cent of the total, respectively. The greatest contributors to the service producing sector were professional and personal service industries; public administration; trade; and health care and social assistance—at 19.2 per cent, 17.8 per cent, 16.9 per cent and 15.7 per cent, respectively.

Wages & Salaries – Nova Scotia
(NAICS-based)
- Year-to-date -

($millions – actual)

Industry	*2007*	*2008*	*% Change*
All Goods Producing	**714,278**	**771,449**	**8.0**
Agric., Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	61,732	65,490	6.1
Mining & Oil & Gas	39,695	47,053	18.5
Manufacturing	346,410	353,312	2.0
Construction	232,457	268,249	15.4
Utilities	33,984	37,345	9.9
All Service Producing	**2,917,351**	**3,047,120**	**4.4**
Trade	494,318	514539	4.1
Transportation & Storage	171,467	174,988	2.1
Information & Cultural	92,164	97,999	6.3
Finance & Real Estate	262,518	280,206	6.7
Professional & Personal Service	553,933	585,437	5.7
Educational Services	358,940	373,855	4.2
Health Care & Social Asst.	457,680	478,278	4.5
Public Administration	526,331	541,818	2.9

Numbers may not total due to rounding
Q – Quarter

Data Source: Statistics Canada, *Estimates of Labour Income*, 13F0016XPB; CANSIM Table 382-0006

Average Weekly Earnings (including overtime)

(April 2008 will be released June 27, 2008)

Year-to-date (January to March)

In the first quarter of 2008, the average weekly earnings for all employees in Nova Scotia increased 2.0 per cent over the first quarter of 2007 from $671.52 to $684.72 per week. In comparison, the average weekly earnings for all employees in Canada rose 3.0 per cent, from $763.15 to $788.01 per week. Nova Scotia's average weekly earnings in January to March 2008 were $101.29, or 12.9 per cent, less than the Canadian average.

In Nova Scotia average weekly employment was 382,150 (all employees as reported in SEPH) in the first quarter of 2008, a 2.7 per cent increase

from the first quarter of 2007. In comparison, Canada's January to March 2008 average weekly employment was 14.2 million, an increase of 1.9 per cent from January to March 2007.

Average Weekly Earnings Data
Canada and Nova Scotia
- Year-to-date-
(all employees)

	Canada	Nova Scotia
Average Weekly Earnings – Industrial Aggregate (includes Overtime) ($)		
2007Jan.-Mar.	763.15	671.52
2008 Jan.-Mar.	786.01	684.72
Average Weekly Employment (#)		
2007 Jan.-Mar.	13,972,731	372,097
2008 Jan.-Mar.	14,245,141	382,150

[p] preliminary

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Employment, Earnings & Hours, Catalogue No. 72-002-XIB; CANSIM Tables 281-0023 and 281-0026

In the first three months of 2008, average weekly earnings in Nova Scotia's goods producing sector increased 3.3 per cent over January to March 2007 to $840.88, while in the service producing sector, average weekly earnings increased by 1.6 per cent to $657.06. For industries in which data is available, average weekly earnings in January to March 2008 ranged from $302.71 in accommodation and food services industries to $931.15 in public administration.

Average Weekly Earnings – by Industry
Nova Scotia
- Year-to-date -
(including overtime)
(NAICS-based) ($)

Industry	2007	2008	% Change
Industrial Aggregate	**671.52**	**684.72**	**2.0**
Goods Producing	813.68	840.88	3.3
Construction	776.33	790.29	1.8
Manufacturing	807.42	831.25	3.0
Service Producing	646.93	657.06	1.6
Trade	521.46	535.31	2.7
Transportation & Warehousing	753.18	759.56	-0.8
Information & Culture	839.44	808.39	-3.7
Finance & Insurance	x	881.66	x
Professional, Scientific & Technical	846.33	867.25	2.5
Admin., Support, Waste Mngt. & Remediation	549.38	534.72	-2.7
Educational Services	730.62	720.88	-1.3
Health Care & Social Assistance	685.39	718.47	4.8
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	323.33	359.57	11.2
Accommodation & Food Services	296.35	302.71	2.1
Other Services (excl. Public Admin.)	500.72	518.01	3.5
Public Administration	903.00	931.15	3.1

[p] preliminary

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Employment, Earnings & Hours, Catalogue No. 72-002-XIB; CANSIM Table 281-0026

Employment Insurance

(April 2008 will be released June 24, 2008)

Year-to-date (January to March)

In the first quarter of 2008, there was an average of 47,063 beneficiaries in Nova Scotia that received regular *EI* benefits. This figure is 3.2 per cent lower than the first quarter of 2007. Nationwide, there was an average of 869,303 beneficiaries, a 3.2 per cent decrease from the first quarter of 2007.

EI Beneficiaries and Benefits
Canada and Nova Scotia
- Year-to-date -

	Canada		Nova Scotia	
	Avg.[1] #	Total $ Millions	Avg.[1] #	Total $ Millions
2007Jan.-Mar.	898,063	4,329.4	48,603	216.5
2008 Jan.-Mar.	869,303	4,332.8	47,063	224.3

[1] Preliminary year-to-date monthly average

Data Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 276-0001 and 276-0005

In Nova Scotia, a total of $224.3 million was paid in EI benefit payments from January to March 2008. This figure is 3.6 per cent more than the benefits paid from January to March 2007. Nationwide, there was $4.3 billion paid in EI benefit payments in January to March 2008, a 0.1 per cent increase from the same period in 2007.

Public Sector Employment – Nova Scotia

(2nd quarter 2008 will be released August 22, 2008)

Year-to-date (1st quarter 2008)

Data from the Statistics Canada *Public Sector FMS Reports* indicates that there was an average of 121,758 public sector employees in Nova Scotia during the first quarter of 2008, an increase of 2.1 per cent over the average of the first quarter of 2007. The government sector increased 2.3 per cent to 113,059, while the business enterprises sector rose 2.1 per cent to 8,698. The federal government figure declined 0.2 per cent to 23,930. The military component of federal employees in Nova Scotia decreased 0.2 per cent to 10,618 from January to March 2007 to January to March 2008.

Public Sector Employment – Nova Scotia
- Year-to-date -
(number)

Government	2007	2008	% Change
Federal (incl. Military)	23,999	23,930	-0.3
Military	*10,639*	*10,618*	*-0.2*
Provincial General	11,368	11,593	2.0
Health & Social Services	29,459	29,943	1.6
Universities & Colleges	12,992	14,273	9.9
Local General	11,236	11,557	2.9
School Boards	21,484	21,764	1.3
Total Government	***110,538***	***113,059***	***2.3***
Government Business Enterprises	***8,684***	***8,698***	***0.2***
Federal	6,365	6,373	0.1
Provincial	1,832	1,839	0.1
Local	486	487	0.2
Total Public Sector	**119,222**	**121,758**	**2.1**

Figures by jurisdiction do not always add to published totals due to rounding.
Quarterly data is not comparable to annual data due to normal seasonal changes in some groups, e.g., universities, schools.

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Public Institutions Division, *Public Sector FMS Reports; CANSIM Tables 183-0002 and 183-0004.*

Public Sector Wages & Salaries – Nova Scotia
- Year-to-date[P] -
($'000)

Government	2007	2008	% Change
Federal (incl. Military)	375,595	389,481	3.7
Military	*167,961*	*175,597*	*4.5*
Provincial General	151,821	152,365	0.4
Health & Social Services	311,051	316,943	1.9
Universities & Colleges	139,338	153,020	9.2
Local General	77,875	80,099	2.9
School Boards	198,446	201035	1.3
Total Government	***1,254,126***	***1,292,943***	***3.1***
Government Business Enterprises	***81,037***	***81,150***	***0.1***
Federal	66,636	65,718	-1.4
Provincial	11,207	12,170	9.6
Local	3,195	3,262	2.1
Total Public Sector	**1,335,164**	**1,374,093**	**2.9**

Q – quarter
Figures by jurisdiction do not always add to published totals due to rounding.
Quarterly data is not comparable to annual data due to normal seasonal changes in some groups, e.g., universities, schools.

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Public Institutions Division, *Public Sector FMS Reports; CANSIM Tables 183-0002 and 183-0004.*

Public Institutions' Public Sector FMS data reported total public sector wages and salaries increased 2.9 per cent per cent in January to March 2008 compared to the same period in 2007 to $1,374.1 million, with 94.1 per cent of total public sector wages and salaries from total government and 5.9 per cent from government business enterprises.

Other Statistics Canada Labour Market Information Released during the past Month

May 13, 2008
- The Immigrant Labour Force Analysis Series, *The Canadian Immigrant Labour Market in 2007,* Catalogue No. 71-606-XWE2008003

May 14, 2008
- *Hours Worked and Labour Productivity in the Province and Territories, 2007*, CANSIM Table 383-0009

May 15, 2008
- *Construction Union Wage Rate Index, April 2008*, CANSIM Tables 327-0003 and 327-0004

May 16, 2008
- Economic Analysis Research Paper Series: *Adapting to Import Competition: Effects of Low-wage Trade on Commodity Mix in Canadian Manufacturing Plants*, Catalogue No. 11F0027MIE2008054

May 21, 2008
- *Leading Indicators, April 2008*, CANSIM 377-0003
- *Survey of Earned Doctorates, 2005/2006*, Survey No. 3126

May 22, 2008
- *Canadian Economic Observer, Current Economic Conditions*, Vol. 21, No. 5, Catalogue No. 11-010-XPB
- *Work Absence Rates, 2007*, Catalogue No. 71-211-XWE

May 23, 2008
- Perspectives on Labour and Income, *Life after Teenage Motherhood; Low-income Children,* Vol. 9, No. 5, Catalogue No. 75-001-XWE

May 26, 2008
- *Salary and Salary Scales of Full-time Teaching staff at Canadian Universities, 2006/2007*, Survey No. 3101

May 27, 2008
- *Participation and Activity Limitation Survey: Education Experience of Children with Disabilities, 2006,* Catalogue No. 89-628-XWE

May 30, 2008
- 1st quarter 2008, *Canadian Economic Accounts* http://www.statcan.ca/Daily/English/080530/p080530.htm

June 2, 2008
- The Canadian Economy in Transition, Research Paper Series: *Cities and Growth—In Situ versus Migratory Human Capital Growth,* Catalogue No. 11-622-MIE2008019

June 4, 2008
- Income Research Paper Series: *Low Income Cut-offs for 2007 and Low Income Measures for 2006*, Catalogue No. 75F0002MIE2008004

June 5, 2008
- *Workplace an Employee Survey, 2005*, Survey No. 2615 (*Workplace and Employee Survey Compendium, 1999 to 2005*, Catalogue No. 71-585-XIE will be available soon)

Appendix I - Statistical Tables

TABLE 1. Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces

Characteristics	Seasonally adjusted May'07	Apr.'08	May'08	Annual Change	Unadjusted May'07	Apr.'08	May'08	Annual Change
Canada								
Population ('000)	26,504.5	26,839.2	26,870.6	366.1	26,504.5	26,839.2	26,870.6	366.1
Labour force ('000)	17,884.0	18,239.8	18,261.6	377.6	18,060.6	18,050.9	18,433.9	373.3
Employment ('000)	16,805.9	17,136.0	17,144.4	338.5	16,963.9	16,915.5	17,289.8	325.9
Employment full-time ('000)	13,749.3	14,029.4	13,997.2	247.9	13,916.2	13,707.2	14,120.3	204.1
Employment part-time ('000)	3,056.6	3,106.6	3,147.2	90.6	3,047.8	3,208.2	3,169.5	121.7
Unemployment ('000)	1,078.0	1,103.8	1,117.2	39.2	1,096.7	1,135.4	1,144.2	47.5
Unemployment rate (%)	6.0	6.1	6.1	0.1	6.1	6.3	6.2	0.1
Participation rate (%)	67.5	68.0	68.0	0.5	68.1	67.3	68.6	0.5
Employment rate (%)	63.4	63.8	63.8	0.4	64.0	63.0	64.3	0.3
Newfoundland and Labrador								
Population ('000)	424.1	425.6	425.7	1.6	424.1	425.6	425.7	1.6
Labour force ('000)	250.4	257.6	256.9	6.5	257.5	253.2	264.3	6.8
Employment ('000)	218.3	223.7	224.7	6.4	222.2	213.0	228.9	6.7
Employment full-time ('000)	185.2	189.1	192.3	7.1	188.3	177.5	195.6	7.3
Employment part-time ('000)	33.1	34.6	32.5	(0.6)	33.9	35.5	33.4	(0.5)
Unemployment ('000)	32.1	33.9	32.2	0.1	35.3	40.2	35.4	0.1
Unemployment rate (%)	12.8	13.2	12.5	(0.3)	13.7	15.9	13.4	(0.3)
Participation rate (%)	59.0	60.5	60.3	1.3	60.7	59.5	62.1	1.4
Employment rate (%)	51.5	52.6	52.8	1.3	52.4	50.0	53.8	1.4
Prince Edward Island								
Population ('000)	113.0	114.0	114.1	1.1	113.0	114.0	114.1	1.1
Labour force ('000)	76.8	79.4	78.5	1.7	78.7	78.3	80.9	2.2
Employment ('000)	69.0	70.4	71.0	2.0	71.8	66.5	74.0	2.2
Employment full-time ('000)	57.8	59.4	59.2	1.4	60.6	54.9	62.2	1.6
Employment part-time ('000)	11.2	11.0	11.8	0.6	11.2	11.6	11.8	0.6
Unemployment ('000)	7.8	8.9	7.5	(0.3)	6.9	11.8	6.8	(0.1)
Unemployment rate (%)	10.2	11.2	9.6	(0.6)	8.8	15.1	8.4	(0.4)
Participation rate (%)	68.0	69.6	68.8	0.8	69.6	68.7	70.9	1.3
Employment rate (%)	61.1	61.8	62.2	1.1	63.5	58.3	64.9	1.4
Nova Scotia								
Population ('000)	763.7	767.7	768.0	4.3	763.7	767.7	768.0	4.3
Labour force ('000)	484.5	490.6	489.7	5.2	494.4	488.1	500.3	5.9
Employment ('000)	445.9	452.4	449.3	3.4	454.6	447.0	457.8	3.2
Employment full-time ('000)	365.2	369.1	365.4	0.2	374.7	361.6	374.2	(0.5)
Employment part-time ('000)	80.8	83.3	83.9	3.1	79.9	85.3	83.6	3.7
Unemployment ('000)	38.6	38.2	40.4	1.8	39.8	41.1	42.5	2.7
Unemployment rate (%)	8.0	7.8	8.2	0.2	8.1	8.4	8.5	0.4
Participation rate (%)	63.4	63.9	63.8	0.4	64.7	63.6	65.1	0.4
Employment rate (%)	58.4	58.9	58.5	0.1	59.5	58.2	59.6	0.1

TABLE 1. Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces (continued)

Characteristics	Seasonally adjusted May'07	Apr.'08	May'08	Annual Change	Unadjusted May'07	Apr.'08	May'08	Annual Change
New Brunswick								
Population ('000)	612.5	617.0	617.6	5.1	612.5	617.0	617.6	5.1
Labour force ('000)	391.5	400.6	398.3	6.8	400.2	393.5	407.0	6.8
Employment ('000)	360.8	367.3	362.9	2.1	367.3	354.7	368.7	1.4
Employment full-time ('000)	301.9	309.3	305.5	3.6	306.2	292.3	308.3	2.1
Employment part-time ('000)	58.9	57.9	57.4	(1.5)	61.1	62.4	60.3	(0.8)
Unemployment ('000)	30.7	33.3	35.4	4.7	32.9	38.8	38.3	5.4
Unemployment rate (%)	7.8	8.3	8.9	1.1	8.2	9.9	9.4	1.2
Participation rate (%)	63.9	64.9	64.5	0.6	65.3	63.8	65.9	0.6
Employment rate (%)	58.9	59.5	58.8	(0.1)	60.0	57.5	59.7	(0.3)
Quebec								
Population ('000)	6,308.2	6,358.9	6,363.7	55.5	6,308.2	6,358.9	6,363.7	55.5
Labour force ('000)	4,135.3	4,183.5	4,198.6	63.3	4,147.8	4,138.2	4,206.4	58.6
Employment ('000)	3,840.5	3,867.5	3,885.4	44.9	3,862.0	3,805.8	3,903.0	41.0
Employment full-time ('000)	3,143.6	3,154.2	3,166.0	22.4	3,167.1	3,065.8	3,183.8	16.7
Employment part-time ('000)	697.0	713.3	719.4	22.4	694.9	740.0	719.2	24.3
Unemployment ('000)	294.7	315.9	313.2	18.5	285.8	332.4	303.4	17.6
Unemployment rate (%)	7.1	7.6	7.5	0.4	6.9	8.0	7.2	0.3
Participation rate (%)	65.6	65.8	66.0	0.4	65.8	65.1	66.1	0.3
Employment rate (%)	60.9	60.8	61.1	0.2	61.2	59.8	61.3	0.1
Ontario								
Population ('000)	10,342.1	10,474.4	10,487.2	145.1	10,342.1	10,474.4	10,487.2	145.1
Labour force ('000)	7,008.6	7,153.2	7,167.5	158.9	7,094.8	7,073.2	7,253.7	158.9
Employment ('000)	6,568.8	6,700.4	6,711.6	142.8	6,634.0	6,629.2	6,774.5	140.5
Employment full-time ('000)	5,371.2	5,481.4	5,464.8	93.6	5,445.0	5,375.6	5,511.0	66.0
Employment part-time ('000)	1,197.6	1,219.0	1,246.8	49.2	1,189.0	1,253.6	1,263.5	74.5
Unemployment ('000)	439.8	452.8	456.0	16.2	460.8	444.0	479.2	18.4
Unemployment rate (%)	6.3	6.3	6.4	0.1	6.5	6.3	6.6	0.1
Participation rate (%)	67.8	68.3	68.3	0.5	68.6	67.5	69.2	0.6
Employment rate (%)	63.5	64.0	64.0	0.5	64.1	63.3	64.6	0.5
Manitoba								
Population ('000)	897.6	907.3	908.2	10.6	897.6	907.3	908.2	10.6
Labour force ('000)	628.4	636.0	631.6	3.2	634.7	633.7	637.7	3.0
Employment ('000)	595.8	611.7	605.0	9.2	604.5	606.6	612.8	8.3
Employment full-time ('000)	477.4	491.3	494.1	16.7	482.8	479.8	499.0	16.2
Employment part-time ('000)	118.5	120.4	110.9	(7.6)	121.6	126.8	113.9	(7.7)
Unemployment ('000)	32.6	24.3	26.6	(6.0)	30.2	27.1	24.9	(5.3)
Unemployment rate (%)	5.2	3.8	4.2	(1.0)	4.8	4.3	3.9	(0.9)
Participation rate (%)	70.0	70.1	69.5	(0.5)	70.7	69.8	70.2	(0.5)
Employment rate (%)	66.4	67.4	66.6	0.2	67.3	66.9	67.5	0.2
Saskatchewan								
Population ('000)	749.2	763.7	765.2	16.0	749.2	763.7	765.2	16.0
Labour force ('000)	524.2	533.0	531.2	7.0	531.8	526.7	538.7	6.9
Employment ('000)	500.6	510.1	509.4	8.8	509.0	503.1	517.5	8.5
Employment full-time ('000)	402.7	420.1	416.6	13.9	412.3	410.4	425.3	13.0
Employment part-time ('000)	97.9	90.0	92.7	(5.2)	96.7	92.8	92.1	(4.6)
Unemployment ('000)	23.5	22.8	21.8	(1.7)	22.8	23.6	21.3	(1.5)
Unemployment rate (%)	4.5	4.3	4.1	(0.4)	4.3	4.5	4.0	(0.3)
Participation rate (%)	70.0	69.8	69.4	(0.6)	71.0	69.0	70.4	(0.6)
Employment rate (%)	66.8	66.8	66.6	(0.2)	67.9	65.9	67.6	(0.3)

TABLE 1. Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces (continued)

Characteristics	Seasonally adjusted			*Annual*	Unadjusted			*Annual*
	May'07	Apr.'08	May'08	*Change*	May'07	Apr.'08	May'08	*Change*
				Alberta				
Population ('000)	2,732.4	2,783.8	2,788.5	56.1	2,732.4	2,783.8	2,788.5	56.1
Labour force ('000)	2,021.6	2,076.5	2,083.6	62.0	2,042.0	2,052.9	2,100.8	58.8
Employment ('000)	1,944.4	2,008.1	2,007.7	63.3	1,964.0	1,985.1	2,022.5	58.5
Employment full-time ('000)	1,631.9	1,695.6	1,682.8	50.9	1,651.0	1,658.0	1,694.3	43.3
Employment part-time ('000)	312.5	312.5	325.0	12.5	313.0	327.0	328.2	15.2
Unemployment ('000)	77.2	68.5	75.9	(1.3)	78.0	67.8	78.3	0.3
Unemployment rate (%)	3.8	3.3	3.6	(0.2)	3.8	3.3	3.7	(0.1)
Participation rate (%)	74.0	74.6	74.7	0.7	74.7	73.7	75.3	0.6
Employment rate (%)	71.2	72.1	72.0	0.8	71.9	71.3	72.5	0.6
				British Columbia				
Population ('000)	3,561.8	3,626.9	3,632.4	70.6	3,561.8	3,626.9	3,632.4	70.6
Labour force ('000)	2,362.8	2,429.4	2,425.7	62.9	2,378.7	2,413.2	2,444.1	65.4
Employment ('000)	2,261.7	2,324.3	2,317.4	55.7	2,274.6	2,304.5	2,330.0	55.4
Employment full-time ('000)	1,812.7	1,859.6	1,850.9	38.2	1,828.0	1,831.3	1,866.6	38.6
Employment part-time ('000)	449.0	464.7	466.5	17.5	446.5	473.2	463.4	16.9
Unemployment ('000)	101.1	105.1	108.2	7.1	104.1	108.7	114.0	9.9
Unemployment rate (%)	4.3	4.3	4.5	0.2	4.4	4.5	4.7	0.3
Participation rate (%)	66.3	67.0	66.8	0.5	66.8	66.5	67.3	0.5
Employment rate (%)	63.5	64.1	63.8	0.3	63.9	63.5	64.1	0.2

TABLE 2. Nova Scotia Economic Regions/Haifax CMA

Characteristics	Canada 3-month moving average, unadjusted May'07	Apr'08	May'08	Annual Change	Nova Scotia 3-month moving average, unadjusted May'07	Apr'08	May'08	Annual Change
Population ('000)	26,474.0	26,805.8	26,837.7	363.7	763.7	767.1	767.6	3.9
Labour force ('000)	17,807.7	17,986.6	18,161.8	354.1	485.5	479.8	488.9	3.4
Employment ('000)	16,684.0	16,857.0	17,016.8	332.8	443.5	438.4	446.9	3.4
Employment full-time ('000)	13,539.8	13,613.3	13,799.4	259.6	359.4	351.9	361.5	2.1
Employment part-time ('000)	3,144.2	3,243.8	3,217.4	73.2	84.1	86.5	85.4	1.3
Unemployment ('000)	1,123.6	1,129.6	1,144.9	21.3	42.0	41.4	41.9	(0.1)
Unemployment rate (%)	6.3	6.3	6.3	-	8.7	8.6	8.6	(0.1)
Participation rate (%)	67.3	67.1	67.7	0.4	63.6	62.5	63.7	0.1
Employment rate (%)	63.0	62.9	63.4	0.4	58.1	57.2	58.2	0.1
	1230 - Annapolis Valley				**1210 - Cape Breton**			
Population ('000)	100.0	100.8	100.9	0.9	116.4	115.8	115.8	(0.6)
Labour force ('000)	64.1	60.9	62.2	(1.9)	62.0	64.6	66.0	4.0
Employment ('000)	59.1	54.8	56.6	(2.5)	52.7	54.8	56.0	3.3
Employment full-time ('000)	45.8	44.6	45.7	(0.1)	42.4	42.6	44.7	2.3
Employment part-time ('000)	13.3	10.3	10.8	(2.5)	10.3	12.2	11.3	1.0
Unemployment ('000)	5.0	6.0	5.6	0.6	9.3	9.8	10.0	0.7
Unemployment rate (%)	7.8	9.9	9.0	1.2	15.0	15.2	15.2	0.2
Participation rate (%)	64.1	60.4	61.6	(2.5)	53.3	55.8	57.0	3.7
Employment rate (%)	59.1	54.4	56.1	(3.0)	45.3	47.3	48.4	3.1
	1250 - Halifax County				**Halifax Metro (CMA)**			
Population ('000)	312.8	315.7	316.1	3.3	312.8	315.7	316.1	3.3
Labour force ('000)	219.1	216.6	218.5	(0.6)	219.1	216.6	218.5	(0.6)
Employment ('000)	206.3	205.5	206.5	0.2	206.3	205.5	206.5	0.2
Employment full-time ('000)	168.3	165.0	167.1	(1.2)	168.3	165.0	167.1	(1.2)
Employment part-time ('000)	38.0	40.5	39.3	1.3	38.0	40.5	39.3	1.3
Unemployment ('000)	12.8	11.1	12.0	(0.8)	12.8	11.1	12.0	(0.8)
Unemployment rate (%)	5.8	5.1	5.5	(0.3)	5.8	5.1	5.5	(0.3)
Participation rate (%)	70.0	68.6	69.1	(0.9)	70.0	68.6	69.1	(0.9)
Employment rate (%)	66.0	65.1	65.3	(0.7)	66.0	65.1	65.3	(0.7)
	1220 - North Shore				**1240 - Southern**			
Population ('000)	130.9	131.2	131.2	0.3	103.5	103.6	103.6	0.1
Labour force ('000)	77.9	76.2	78.7	0.8	62.4	61.5	63.6	1.2
Employment ('000)	69.3	68.4	71.0	1.7	56.1	54.8	56.9	0.8
Employment full-time ('000)	58.8	56.9	59.5	0.7	44.1	42.8	44.5	0.4
Employment part-time ('000)	10.5	11.5	11.6	1.1	11.9	12.0	12.4	0.5
Unemployment ('000)	8.6	7.8	7.6	(1.0)	6.4	6.7	6.6	0.2
Unemployment rate (%)	11.0	10.2	9.7	(1.3)	10.3	10.9	10.4	0.1
Participation rate (%)	59.5	58.1	60.0	0.5	60.3	59.4	61.4	1.1
Employment rate (%)	52.9	52.1	54.1	1.2	54.2	52.9	54.9	0.7

TABLE 3. Job Tenure, Canada/Province

Employment - Seasonally Adjusted ('000)

Characteristics	Total			Annual	Full-time			Annual	Part-time			Annual
	May'07	Apr'08	May'08	Change	May'07	Apr'08	May'08	Change	May'07	Apr'08	May'08	Change
Canada	16,805.9	17,136.0	17,144.4	**338.5**	13,749.3	14,029.4	13,997.2	**247.9**	3,056.6	3,106.6	3,147.2	**90.6**
Newfoundland and Labrador	218.3	223.7	224.7	**6.4**	185.2	189.1	192.3	**7.1**	33.1	34.6	32.5	**(0.6)**
Prince Edward Island	69.0	70.4	71.0	**2.0**	57.8	59.4	59.2	**1.4**	11.2	11.0	11.8	**0.6**
Nova Scotia	445.9	452.4	449.3	**3.4**	365.2	369.1	365.4	**0.2**	80.8	83.3	83.9	**3.1**
New Brunswick	360.8	367.3	362.9	**2.1**	301.9	309.3	305.5	**3.6**	58.9	57.9	57.4	**(1.5)**
Quebec	3,840.5	3,867.5	3,885.4	**44.9**	3,143.6	3,154.2	3,166.0	**22.4**	697.0	713.3	719.4	**22.4**
Ontario	6,568.8	6,700.4	6,711.6	**142.8**	5,371.2	5,481.4	5,464.8	**93.6**	1,197.6	1,219.0	1,246.8	**49.2**
Manitoba	595.8	611.7	605.0	**9.2**	477.4	491.3	494.1	**16.7**	118.5	120.4	110.9	**(7.6)**
Saskatchewan	500.6	510.1	509.4	**8.8**	402.7	420.1	416.6	**13.9**	97.9	90.0	92.7	**(5.2)**
Alberta	1,944.4	2,008.1	2,007.7	**63.3**	1,631.9	1,695.6	1,682.8	**50.9**	312.5	312.5	325.0	**12.5**
British Columbia	2,261.7	2,324.3	2,317.4	**55.7**	1,812.7	1,859.6	1,850.9	**38.2**	449.0	464.7	466.5	**17.5**

Employment - Actual (000's)

Characteristics	Total			Annual	Full-time			Annual	Part-time			Annual
	May'07	Apr'08	May'08	Change	May'07	Apr'08	May'08	Change	May'07	Apr'08	May'08	Change
Canada	16,963.9	16,915.5	17,289.8	**325.9**	13,916.2	13,707.2	14,120.3	**204.1**	3,047.8	3,208.2	3,169.5	**121.7**
Newfoundland and Labrador	222.2	213.0	228.9	**6.7**	188.3	177.5	195.6	**7.3**	33.9	35.5	33.4	**(0.5)**
Prince Edward Island	71.8	66.5	74.0	**2.2**	60.6	54.9	62.2	**1.6**	11.2	11.6	11.8	**0.6**
Nova Scotia	454.6	447.0	457.8	**3.2**	374.7	361.6	374.2	**(0.5)**	79.9	85.3	83.6	**3.7**
New Brunswick	367.3	354.7	368.7	**1.4**	306.2	292.3	308.3	**2.1**	61.1	62.4	60.3	**(0.8)**
Quebec	3,862.0	3,805.8	3,903.0	**41.0**	3,167.1	3,065.8	3,183.8	**16.7**	694.9	740.0	719.2	**24.3**
Ontario	6,634.0	6,629.2	6,774.5	**140.5**	5,445.0	5,375.6	5,511.0	**66.0**	1,189.0	1,253.6	1,263.5	**74.5**
Manitoba	604.5	606.6	612.8	**8.3**	482.8	479.8	499.0	**16.2**	121.6	126.8	113.9	**(7.7)**
Saskatchewan	509.0	503.1	517.5	**8.5**	412.3	410.4	425.3	**13.0**	96.7	92.8	92.1	**(4.6)**
Alberta	1,964.0	1,985.1	2,022.5	**58.5**	1,651.0	1,658.0	1,694.3	**43.3**	313.0	327.0	328.2	**15.2**
British Columbia	2,274.6	2,304.5	2,330.0	**55.4**	1,828.0	1,831.3	1,866.6	**38.6**	446.5	473.2	463.4	**16.9**

TABLE 3. Job Tenure, Canada/Province (continued)

15-24 Age Group - Seasonally Adjusted

Characteristics	Labour Force - '000s			Annual	Employment - '000s			Annual	Unemployment - %			Annual
	May'07	Apr'08	May'08	Change	May'07	Apr'08	May'08	Change	May'07	Apr'08	May'08	Change
Canada	2,914.7	2,982.8	2,956.5	41.8	2,585.3	2,631.0	2,605.7	20.4	11.3	11.8	11.9	0.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	34.3	35.7	34.8	0.5	27.9	28.8	28.0	0.1	18.7	19.3	19.5	0.8
Prince Edward Island	13.6	14.4	13.7	0.1	11.8	11.9	11.9	0.1	13.2	17.4	13.1	(0.1)
Nova Scotia	81.0	81.7	83.0	2.0	69.6	70.4	72.2	2.6	14.1	14.0	13.0	(1.1)
New Brunswick	63.3	62.5	63.7	0.4	54.9	53.0	54.8	(0.1)	13.3	15.2	14.0	0.7
Quebec	633.7	651.9	654.9	21.2	550.9	560.2	567.5	16.6	13.1	14.1	13.3	0.2
Ontario	1,121.1	1,138.3	1,124.9	3.8	979.4	982.8	970.5	(8.9)	12.6	13.7	13.7	1.1
Manitoba	117.5	116.7	113.7	(3.8)	104.1	105.9	102.3	(1.8)	11.3	9.3	10.0	(1.3)
Saskatchewan	99.5	102.3	100.6	1.1	91.7	93.8	92.3	0.6	7.8	8.3	8.3	0.5
Alberta	361.2	373.6	368.0	6.8	331.8	349.9	342.1	10.3	8.1	6.3	7.0	(1.1)
British Columbia	389.6	405.5	399.1	9.5	363.1	374.2	364.1	1.0	6.8	7.7	8.8	2.0

15-24 Age Group - Actual

Characteristics	Labour Force - '000s			Annual	Employment - '000s			Annual	Unemployment - %			Annual
	May'07	Apr'08	May'08	Change	May'07	Apr'08	May'08	Change	May'07	Apr'08	May'08	Change
Canada	3,030.7	2,814.3	3,064.1	33.4	2,645.0	2,465.8	2,651.7	6.7	12.7	12.4	13.5	0.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	35.7	32.3	36.6	0.9	27.8	24.8	27.8	-	21.8	23.2	24.3	2.5
Prince Edward Island	14.4	12.9	14.5	0.1	12.3	10.2	12.3	-	14.6	20.9	15.2	0.6
Nova Scotia	84.7	77.2	87.1	2.4	70.3	65.6	73.3	3.0	17.0	15.0	16.0	(1.0)
New Brunswick	67.4	58.4	67.4	-	56.7	48.0	56.4	(0.3)	15.9	17.8	16.3	0.4
Quebec	634.1	612.7	651.1	17.0	548.3	521.9	561.9	13.6	13.5	14.8	13.7	0.2
Ontario	1,192.5	1,064.3	1,197.4	4.9	1,015.6	917.0	1,004.5	(11.1)	14.8	13.8	16.1	1.3
Manitoba	122.3	114.1	118.0	(4.3)	109.3	102.2	106.4	(2.9)	10.6	10.4	9.8	(0.8)
Saskatchewan	104.6	97.4	105.5	0.9	95.9	88.3	96.2	0.3	8.3	9.3	8.8	0.5
Alberta	376.0	356.3	377.4	1.4	341.4	330.7	346.1	4.7	9.2	7.2	8.3	(0.9)
British Columbia	399.2	388.7	408.9	9.7	367.5	357.1	366.9	(0.6)	7.9	8.1	10.3	2.4

TABLE 4. Employment by Sector, Canada and Nova Scotia

Canada - Actual

Characteristics	Labour Force - '000s			Annual	Employment - '000s			Annual	Unemployment - %			Annual
	May'07	Apr'08	May'08	Change	May'07	Apr'08	May'08	Change	May'07	Apr'08	May'08	Change
Total, all industries	18,060.6	18,050.9	18,433.9	373.3	16,963.9	16,915.5	17,289.8	325.9	6.1	6.3	6.2	0.1
Goods-producing sector	4,302.3	4,171.8	4,333.0	30.7	4,050.2	3,876.9	4,083.4	33.2	5.9	7.1	5.8	(0.1)
Agriculture	366.1	338.2	355.2	(10.9)	349.6	321.4	336.5	(13.1)	4.5	5.0	5.3	0.8
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	376.5	354.0	371.8	(4.7)	348.0	313.4	343.4	(4.6)	7.6	11.5	7.7	0.1
Forestry and logging with support activities	71.6	62.8	66.8	(4.8)	60.5	45.6	54.4	(6.1)	15.5	27.4	18.6	3.1
Fishing, hunting and trapping	35.5	30.1	31.6	(3.9)	31.8	21.1	28.2	(3.6)	10.4	29.9	10.4	0.0
Mining and oil and gas extraction	269.5	261.1	273.5	4.0	255.7	246.7	260.7	5.0	5.1	5.5	4.7	(0.4)
Utilities	140.3	152.2	152.2	11.9	138.2	149.0	150.7	12.5	1.5	2.1	1.1	(0.4)
Construction	1,226.8	1,281.6	1,337.2	110.4	1,147.9	1,174.5	1,250.6	102.7	6.4	8.3	6.5	0.1
Manufacturing	2,192.6	2,045.8	2,116.5	(76.1)	2,066.4	1,918.5	2,002.3	(64.1)	5.8	6.2	5.4	(0.4)
Durables	1,338.7	1,223.9	1,280.9	(57.8)	1,260.8	1,153.2	1,218.5	(42.3)	5.8	5.8	4.9	(0.9)
Non-durables	853.8	821.9	835.6	(18.2)	805.7	765.2	783.9	(21.8)	5.6	6.9	6.2	0.6
Services-producing sector	13,446.1	13,520.5	13,744.5	298.4	12,913.7	13,038.6	13,206.3	292.6	4.0	3.6	3.9	(0.1)
Trade	2,816.6	2,796.2	2,819.4	2.8	2,687.2	2,683.5	2,688.2	1.0	4.6	4.0	4.7	0.1
Wholesale trade	656.9	639.9	633.4	(23.5)	634.3	618.9	615.0	(19.3)	3.4	3.3	2.9	(0.5)
Retail trade	2,159.8	2,156.3	2,186.0	26.2	2,052.9	2,064.6	2,073.2	20.3	4.9	4.3	5.2	0.3
Transportation and warehousing	857.8	876.2	886.8	29.0	825.3	846.7	855.2	29.9	3.8	3.4	3.6	(0.2)
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,094.9	1,094.4	1,108.1	13.2	1,064.1	1,072.0	1,082.3	18.2	2.8	2.0	2.3	(0.5)
Finance and insurance	767.0	774.3	803.1	36.1	749.2	762.9	784.8	35.6	2.3	1.5	2.3	0.0
Real estate and leasing	327.9	320.2	305.0	(22.9)	315.0	309.1	297.5	(17.5)	3.9	3.4	2.5	(1.4)
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,170.9	1,225.6	1,227.4	56.5	1,133.1	1,197.0	1,191.8	58.7	3.2	2.3	2.9	(0.3)
Business, building and other support services	744.4	745.0	777.9	33.5	688.4	679.5	709.3	20.9	7.5	8.8	8.8	1.3
Educational services	1,249.5	1,278.2	1,260.6	11.1	1,215.4	1,261.8	1,225.7	10.3	2.7	1.3	2.8	0.1
Health care and social assistance	1,860.3	1,897.2	1,934.1	73.8	1,833.9	1,869.7	1,905.7	71.8	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.1
Information, culture and recreation	855.3	770.9	817.8	(37.5)	803.6	723.9	765.7	(37.9)	6.0	6.1	6.4	0.4
Accommodation and food services	1,178.8	1,136.2	1,181.4	2.6	1,089.3	1,052.5	1,093.8	4.5	7.6	7.4	7.4	(0.2)
Other services	734.7	761.9	777.4	42.7	711.5	732.0	750.8	39.3	3.1	3.9	3.4	0.3
Public administration	882.9	938.5	953.7	70.8	861.8	919.9	938.0	76.2	2.4	2.0	1.6	(0.8)
Unclassified industries	312.3	358.6	356.4	44.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Nova Scotia - Actual

Characteristics	Labour Force - '000s			Annual	Employment - '000s			Annual	Unemployment - %			Annual
	May'07	Apr'08	May'08	Change	May'07	Apr'08	May'08	Change	May'07	Apr'08	May'08	Change
Total, all industries	494.4	488.1	500.3	5.9	454.6	447.0	457.8	3.2	8.1	8.4	8.5	0.4
Goods-producing sector	102.2	102.2	111.1	8.9	91.4	90.3	98.7	7.3	10.7	11.6	11.2	0.5
Agriculture	7.7	7.6	8.2	0.5	6.7	6.6	7.3	0.6	14.3	11.8	12.2	(2.1)
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	17.4	16.3	16.1	(1.3)	15.3	13.2	14.4	(0.9)	11.5	18.4	9.9	(1.6)
Forestry and logging with support activities	3.6	4.9	4.6	1.0	3.2	3.5	4.0	0.8	-	26.5	13.0	13.0
Fishing, hunting and trapping	10.5	8.3	8.0	(2.5)	9.4	6.8	7.1	(2.3)	9.5	18.1	11.3	1.8
Mining and oil and gas extraction	3.3	3.1	3.4	0.1	2.7	3.0	3.3	0.6	18.2	-	-	(18.2)
Utilities	1.8	3.3	3.8	2.0	1.8	3.2	3.5	1.7	-	-	-	0.0
Construction	30.4	33.2	40.4	10.0	25.8	29.2	34.7	8.9	15.5	12.0	14.1	(1.4)
Manufacturing	44.8	41.8	42.6	(2.2)	41.8	38.0	38.8	(3.0)	6.9	9.1	8.9	2.0
Durables	19.2	16.5	16.9	(2.3)	17.8	15.2	15.9	(1.9)	7.3	7.9	5.9	(1.4)
Non-durables	25.6	25.4	25.7	0.1	24.0	22.9	22.9	(1.1)	6.3	9.8	10.9	4.6
Services-producing sector	383.0	375.5	380.8	(2.2)	363.2	356.7	359.1	(4.1)	5.2	5.0	5.7	0.5
Trade	85.9	86.0	84.4	(1.5)	81.3	81.1	79.8	(1.5)	5.4	5.8	5.5	0.1
Wholesale trade	13.8	16.9	15.5	1.7	13.4	15.3	14.9	1.5	-	9.5	3.9	3.9
Retail trade	72.1	69.1	68.9	(3.2)	67.9	65.8	64.9	(3.0)	5.8	4.9	5.7	(0.1)
Transportation and warehousing	18.4	18.2	18.7	0.3	17.1	17.1	17.8	0.7	7.1	6.0	4.3	(2.8)
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	24.8	22.9	22.9	(1.9)	23.5	22.0	22.2	(1.3)	5.2	3.9	3.1	(2.1)
Finance and insurance	15.6	15.0	16.5	0.9	14.8	14.8	16.0	1.2	5.1	-	3.0	(2.1)
Real estate and leasing	9.2	7.9	6.4	(2.8)	8.7	7.2	6.3	(2.4)	5.4	8.9	-	(5.4)
Professional, scientific and technical services	17.4	19.4	19.2	1.8	16.9	18.6	18.5	1.6	2.9	4.1	3.6	0.7
Business, building and other support services	27.8	30.1	31.6	3.8	25.4	26.8	27.5	2.1	8.3	11.0	13.0	4.7
Educational services	42.3	37.5	34.6	(7.7)	40.5	37.2	33.3	(7.2)	4.3	-	3.8	(0.5)
Health care and social assistance	60.6	60.5	62.9	2.3	59.9	59.3	61.7	1.8	1.2	2.0	2.1	0.9
Information, culture and recreation	20.5	20.9	22.5	2.0	19.0	19.4	20.1	1.1	7.3	7.7	10.7	3.4
Accommodation and food services	33.5	28.5	31.4	(2.1)	29.9	26.3	28.0	(1.9)	10.7	7.7	10.8	0.1
Other services	23.2	21.1	21.9	(1.3)	22.3	19.5	20.4	(1.9)	3.4	7.6	6.8	3.4
Public administration	28.6	30.4	30.8	2.2	27.4	29.4	29.8	2.4	4.2	3.3	3.2	(1.0)
Unclassified industries	9.1	10.4	8.5	(0.6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 5. CMAs of Canada

CMA Data
(Unadjusted - Three-month-moving average)

Characteristics	Unemployment Rate - %			Annual	Participation - %			Annual	Employment Rate - %			Annual
	May'07	Apr'08	May'08	Change	May'07	Apr'08	May'08	Change	May'07	Apr'08	May'08	Change
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	7.6	9.3	9.0	1.4	65.6	67.1	67.8	2.2	60.6	60.9	61.6	1.0
Halifax	**5.8**	5.1	5.5	**(0.3)**	**70.0**	68.6	69.1	**(0.9)**	**66.0**	65.1	65.3	**(0.7)**
Saint John, New Brunswick	5.1	6.2	6.6	1.5	65.7	66.2	66.3	0.6	62.3	62.1	61.9	(0.4)
Saguenay	9.7	10.7	9.8	0.1	62.2	59.8	60.4	(1.8)	56.2	53.4	54.4	(1.8)
Quebec	5.1	5.4	5.3	0.2	66.1	66.3	67.7	1.6	62.7	62.8	64.1	1.4
Trois-Rivières	8.2	9.4	9.5	1.3	63.9	64.1	64.4	0.5	58.6	58.1	58.4	(0.2)
Sherbrooke	6.4	6.2	5.9	(0.5)	65.0	63.1	62.7	(2.3)	60.8	59.2	59.0	(1.8)
Montreal	6.7	7.8	7.6	0.9	66.4	66.5	66.3	(0.1)	62.0	61.3	61.3	(0.7)
Ottawa-Gatineau	5.5	4.7	5.2	(0.3)	71.6	72.3	72.8	1.2	67.6	68.9	69.1	1.5
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	5.9	5.8	5.8	(0.1)	71.3	74.0	75.0	3.7	67.1	69.7	70.6	3.5
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	5.4	4.3	4.9	(0.5)	71.6	71.7	72.1	0.5	67.8	68.6	68.5	0.7
Kingston	4.9	5.4	5.8	0.9	67.0	66.3	67.0	-	63.7	62.7	63.1	(0.6)
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	5.8	6.0	5.7	(0.1)	65.0	63.2	63.1	(1.9)	61.3	59.4	59.5	(1.8)
Oshawa	5.8	8.0	7.8	2.0	69.2	68.6	69.4	0.2	65.2	63.1	63.9	(1.3)
Toronto	7.0	6.3	6.6	(0.4)	69.0	68.8	69.6	0.6	64.1	64.5	65.0	0.9
Hamilton	6.4	6.7	6.3	(0.1)	67.1	66.6	67.2	0.1	62.8	62.1	62.9	0.1
St. Catharines - Niagara	6.3	7.3	7.7	1.4	62.7	63.9	64.5	1.8	58.8	59.2	59.6	0.8
London	6.1	6.9	7.3	1.2	68.0	67.2	67.7	(0.3)	63.8	62.6	62.8	(1.0)
Windsor	9.2	8.3	8.0	(1.2)	62.7	63.5	62.6	(0.1)	56.9	58.2	57.6	0.7
Kitchener	5.8	4.9	5.8	-	69.5	69.1	69.4	(0.1)	65.5	65.7	65.4	(0.1)
Thunder Bay	7.5	6.1	7.3	(0.2)	64.9	65.1	65.9	1.0	59.9	61.1	61.2	1.3
Winnipeg	5.0	4.4	4.3	(0.7)	71.2	70.7	71.3	0.1	67.7	67.7	68.2	0.5
Regina	4.7	4.3	4.3	(0.4)	71.5	70.2	70.3	(1.2)	68.1	67.1	67.3	(0.8)
Saskatoon	4.2	3.7	4.1	(0.1)	73.1	72.3	72.7	(0.4)	70.1	69.6	69.7	(0.4)
Calgary	3.4	2.9	3.0	(0.4)	76.1	75.3	76.2	0.1	73.6	73.1	73.9	0.3
Edmonton	3.6	3.8	3.9	0.3	70.8	72.6	72.6	1.8	68.2	69.9	69.9	1.7
Abbotsford	4.6	5.4	4.8	0.2	67.6	68.3	69.4	1.8	64.4	64.5	66.1	1.7
Vancouver	4.0	3.9	4.1	0.1	66.9	66.8	67.0	0.1	64.2	64.2	64.2	-
Victoria	3.2	2.8	2.7	(0.5)	65.9	68.4	69.7	3.8	63.8	66.5	67.8	4.0

Appendix II - Glossary

Labour Force Survey (LFS)

The following are key definitions used in the LFS. For a more detailed dictionary of concepts and definitions refer to Statistics Canada, *Guide to the Labour Force Survey*, Catalogue No. 71-543-GIE. Statistics Canada outlines other labour force information products and services in *Labour Force Survey Products and Services*, Catalogue No. 71-544-XIE.

Population: The target population covered by the survey corresponds to all persons aged 15 years and over residing in the provinces of Canada, with the exception of the following: 1) persons living on Indian Reserves, 2) full-time members of the regular Armed Forces, and 3) persons living in institutions.

Labour Force: The civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over that, during the survey reference week, was employed or unemployed and actively looking for work. Prior to 1966, persons aged 14 and over were covered by the survey.

Employment: Employed persons are those persons who, during the reference week, did any work for pay or profit, or had a job and were absent from work.

Full-time Employment: Refers to those persons who usually work 30 hours or more per week at their main or only job.

Part-time Employment: Refers to those persons who usually work less than 30 hours per week at their main or only job.

Unemployment: Unemployed persons are those persons who, during the reference week, were available for work and were either on temporary layoff, had looked for work in the past four weeks, or had a job to start within the next four weeks.

Not in the Labour Force: Persons not in the labour force are those who, during the reference week, were unwilling or unable to offer or supply labour services under conditions existing in their labour markets, that is, they were neither employed nor unemployed.

Unemployment Rate: Unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is the number unemployed in that group expressed as a percentage of the labour force for that group.

Participation Rate: The total labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The participation rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the labour force in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

Employment Rate: The number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over. The employment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, province, etc.) is the number employed in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

Seasonal Adjustment (s.a.): Fluctuations in economic time series are caused by seasonal, cyclical and irregular movements. A seasonally adjusted series is one from which seasonal movements have been eliminated. Seasonal movements are defined as those which are caused by regular annual events such as climate, holidays, vacation periods and cycles related to crops, production and retail sales associated with Christmas and Easter. It should be noted that the seasonally adjusted series contain irregular as well as long-term cyclical fluctuations. The seasonal adjustment program is a complicated computer program which differentiates between these seasonal, cyclical and irregular movements in a series over a number of years and, on the basis of past movements, estimates appropriate seasonal

factors for current data. On an annual basis, the historic series of seasonally adjusted data are revised in light of the most recent information on changes in seasonality.

Wages and Salaries

Wages and Salaries: Wages and salaries is an aggregate of many types of payments made to employees—regular remuneration, directors' fees, bonuses, commissions, gratuities, income in kind, taxable allowances, retroactive wage payments and stock options. Wages and salaries are estimated on a "gross" basis that is, prior to deductions for employees' contributions to income tax, employment insurance, pension funds, etc. Supplementary labour income, which is defined as payments made by employers for the future benefit of their employees, comprises employer contributions to employee welfare, pensions, workers compensation and employment insurance. Wages and salaries, as well as, supplementary labour income are the components of Labour Income (all compensation paid to employees).

Wages and salaries estimates are derived to supply the System of National Accounts (SNA) with the Labour Income component of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Monthly estimates of wages and salaries are published, on a quarterly basis, for 16 industry groups. Industrial coverage is based on the North American Standard Industrial Classification System (NAICS).

For a more detailed dictionary of concepts and definitions from Statistics Canada, *Estimates of Labour Income,* Catalogue No. 13F0022-XIE or refer to:

http://www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=2602&lang=en&db=IMDB&dbg=f&adm=8&dis=2

Average Weekly Earnings

Average Weekly Employment: For purposes of developing average weekly employment and average weekly earnings data, the target population of the Statistics Canada Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH), is composed of all employers in Canada, except, 1) those owners or partners of unincorporated business and professional practices, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, persons working outside Canada, casual workers for whom a T-4 is not required; 2) agriculture, fishing and trapping, private household services, religious organizations; and 3) the military. It draws its sample from the Business Register (BR) maintained by the Business Register Division of Statistics Canada and from a list of all businesses registered in Canada Customs and Revenue Agency's Business Number program with one or more active payroll deduction accounts.

Average Weekly Earnings: The Survey of Employment, Earnings and Hours is produced from the combination of the Business Payroll Survey results and the payroll deductions administrative data received Canada Customs and Revenue Agency.

SEPH is Canada's only source of detailed information on the total number of paid employees, payrolls, and hours at detailed industrial, provincial and territorial levels.

For further information about the *Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours* (SEPH), No. 2612, refer to Statistics Canada, *Employment, Earnings and Hours*, monthly, Catalogue No. 71-002-XIB or annual, Catalogue No. 72F0023-XCB; *CANSIM Tables 281-0023, 281-0024, 281-0026 and 281-0027.*

Employment Insurance (EI)

Employment Insurance Statistics: *The Employment Insurance Statistics Monthly* reports official statistics on the operation of the *Employment Insurance Statistics Program* and provides complementary labour market statistics. Statistics are produced from an administrative data source and may, from time to time, be affected by changes in the *Employment Insurance Act* or administrative procedures.

Number of Beneficiaries: The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who received Employment Insurance (EI) benefits during the *Labour Force Survey* reference week (usually containing the 15th day of the month).

Regular Benefit Payments: The regular benefit payments series measures the total of all monies received by individuals for the entire month, e.g., regular, training, job creation, sickness, self-employment, maternity, adoption, parental, retirement, fishing, work sharing and compassionate benefits.

For further information related to the EI data see Statistics Canada, *CANSIM Tables 276-0001 and 275-0006, 276-0011, 276-0015 and 276-0006.*

Public Sector

Public Sector: The population of public sector employment consists of all institutional units controlled and mainly financed by governments (federal, provincial, territorial and local) in Canada, including their business enterprises, Thus, the term "government" presented in the Statistics Canada's Public Sector Employment Survey includes all organizations controlled by any of the three levels of government that are not-for-profit and perform non-commercial services. The Canadian military (regular forces and reservists) and uniformed RCMP members are included in the federal government. Organizations controlled by government that operate as commercial corporations (such as Canada Post or Hydro-Quebec) are considered government business enterprises. The two combine to give the total public sector.

Employment: Employment is a measure of the number of individuals who work within a given industry. In other words, employment refers to the number of persons drawing pay for services rendered or for paid absences, regardless whether employed on a full time, part-time or on a temporary basis.

Wages and Salaries: Wages and salaries include directors' fees, bonuses, commissions, gratuities, income in kind, taxable allowances, and retroactive wage payments. Wages and salaries are estimated on a gross basis, that is, before deductions for employees' contributions to income tax, unemployment insurance, or pension plans. Wages and salaries accumulating over time, for example, retroactive payments, are accounted for in the month and year in which they are paid. Supplementary labour income, such as employer contributions to pension, medical or similar plans are not included.

Further information on public sector employment can be downloaded from Statistics Canada, *Canadian Statistics* module; *CANSIM Tables 183-0002 and 183-0004*. As well, more detailed information, definitions, data sources and methods for Survey No. 1713 are available at:

http://www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=1713&lang=en&db=IMDB&dbg=f&adm=8&dis=2